TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984
MINING	$487.86	$471.50	$512.01	41.1	41.0	40.7	$11.87	$11.50	$12.58
CONSTRUCTION	479.37	508.82	521.01	35.3	38.0	39.5	13.58	13.39	13.19
MANUFACTURING	371.59	367.21	351.60	39.7	39.4	40.6	9.36	9.32	8.66
Durable Goods	379.69	379.29	359.10	39.8	39.8	40.9	9.54	9.53	8.78
Nondurable Goods	348.69	334.63	328.68	39.4	38.2	39.6	8.85	8.76	8.30
TRADE	231.00	240.24	230.16	30.0	30.8	31.4	7.70	7.80	7.33
Wholesale Trade	359.47	363.37	358.08	36.2	35.8	37.3	9.93	10.15	9.60
Retail Trade	184.48	194.59	183.08	27.7	29.0	29.2	6.66	6.71	6.27
AVERAGE	314.76	323.70	319.46	33.7	34.4	35.3	9.34	9.41	9.05

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984
MINING	$603.95	$602.27	$521.34	47.0	45.8	43.7	$12.85	$13.15	$11.93
Metal Mining	474.79	480.12	514.52	35.3	36.4	38.0	13.45	13.19	13.54
Bituminous Coal Mining	732.26	708.21	586.50	46.7	43.0	37.5	15.68	16.47	15.64
CONSTRUCTION	447.07	476.15	487.81	34.9	37.7	38.2	12.81	12.63	12.77
MANUFACTURING	390.05	381.78	368.85	40.8	40.4	40.4	9.56	9.45	9.13
Durable Goods	414.81	406.56	391.15	41.9	41.7	41.7	9.90	9.75	9.38
Primary Metal Industries	546.58	525.34	608.17	38.6	37.1	41.4	14.16	14.16	14.69
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	400.20	390.34	363.76	43.5	42.8	43.1	9.20	9.12	8.44
Transportation Equipment	550.26	529.48	460.22	44.7	43.4	40.8	12.31	12.20	11.77
Nondurable Goods	334.36	324.14	314.61	38.3	37.3	37.1	8.73	8.69	8.48
Food & Kindred Products	339.07	326.33	298.45	41.3	39.7	37.4	8.21	8.22	7.98
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	547.40	558.08	562.93	42.9	43.6	44.5	12.76	12.80	12.65
TRADE	213.60	220.37	216.04	29.3	29.7	30.3	7.29	7.42	7.13
Wholesale Trade	350.70	351.54	349.02	35.0	34.6	36.7	10.02	10.16	9.51
Retail Trade	173.60	181.04	176.65	27.6	28.2	28.4	6.29	6.42	6.22
Food Stores	228.44	234.69	231.36	29.9	30.4	29.7	7.64	7.72	7.79
Other Retail	177.18	186.50	169.07	27.3	28.3	29.0	6.49	6.59	5.83
AVERAGE	319.43	326.18	321.30	34.2	34.7	35.0	9.34	9.40	9.18

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Dec. '85	Preliminary Nov. '85	Final Oct. '85	Final Dec. '84	Final Nov. '84
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,100	6,472	9,468	6,289	7,921
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	4,100	4,279	6,838	5,023	5,448
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	9,200	10,751	16,306	11,312	13,369
Number of New Applications for Jobs	6,500	7,903	9,106	5,916	7,197
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	4,600	5,736	7,120	5,111	6,310
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,573	4,486	1,376	2,879	1,875
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	13,310	11,483	8,292	15,364	12,287
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.36	2.02	1.47	2.86	2.27
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$7,848,000	$5,562,777	$5,712,635	$6,403,206	$5,219,231

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Nov. '84	From Last Month	Nov. '84 to Nov. '85	Oct. '84 to Oct. '85	Sept. '84 to Sept. '85	Aug. '84 to Aug. '85
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	326.6	325.5	324.5	323.5	315.3	0.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.4
Food and Beverages	303.6	302.5	302.1	301.8	296.3	0.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.7
Food at Home	296.6	295.3	295.6	295.9	292.4	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Housing	355.0	354.4	353.8	352.9	340.9	0.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.9
Rent Residential	271.7	269.9	267.7	266.6	254.8	0.7	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.2
Fuel and Other Util	392.1	395.6	400.5	398.9	387.5	—0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
Medical Care	413.0	410.5	408.3	406.6	387.5	0.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5
Apparel and Upkeep	211.2	211.1	209.6	205.3	205.2	0.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Transportation	323.2	320.9	319.7	320.7	316.1	0.7	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.5
Gasoline	376.1	374.2	377.4	381.8	369.2	0.5	1.9	1.1	2.6	4.3
Energy[2]	425.1	427.1	432.6	433.8	421.8	—0.5	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.5
PRODUCER PRICES										
ALL COMMODITIES	309.7	308.0	305.8	307.2	310.4	0.6	—0.2	—0.5	—1.2	—1.2
Finished Goods	296.7	294.8	290.2	293.5	292.3	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.6
Intermediate Materials	318.1	317.8	317.9	317.8	320.5	0.1	—0.7	—0.7	—0.7	—1.1
Crude Materials	305.6	298.0	292.4	295.5	323.7	2.6	—5.6	—6.9	—10.5	—10.3

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

RECESSION/RECOVERY EFFECTS ON NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, UTAH AND U.S. 1979-1985
(Based on Annual Average Nonagricultural Jobs)

	Recession Period 1979-1982		Recovery Period 1982-1985		Net Gain/Loss In Jobs 1979-1985	
	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	+ 2.1%	— 0.3%	+11.2%	+ 8.5%	+13.5%	+ 8.2%
Mining	+ 2.9	+17.7	—47.8	—13.8	—46.3	+ 1.5
Construction	—24.6	—12.5	+34.0	+17.9	+ 1.0	+ 3.2
Manufacturing	— 0.2	—10.7	+10.7	+ 3.6	+ 9.4	— 7.5
Transportation/ Communication/ Utilities	+ 5.5	— 1.1	+ 3.0	+ 3.9	+ 8.7	+ 2.8
Trade	+ 1.9	+ 1.3	+12.5	+12.7	+14.6	+14.1
Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate	+ 3.1	+ 7.4	+16.5	+10.0	+20.1	+18.1
Services	+12.9	+11.2	+18.9	+14.1	+34.3	+27.0
Government	+ 2.6	— 0.7	+ 8.3	+ 2.4	+11.3	+ 1.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, and Employment and Earnings, November 1985, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1985 U.S. Employment Estimates by UDES, LMI)

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JANUARY 1986

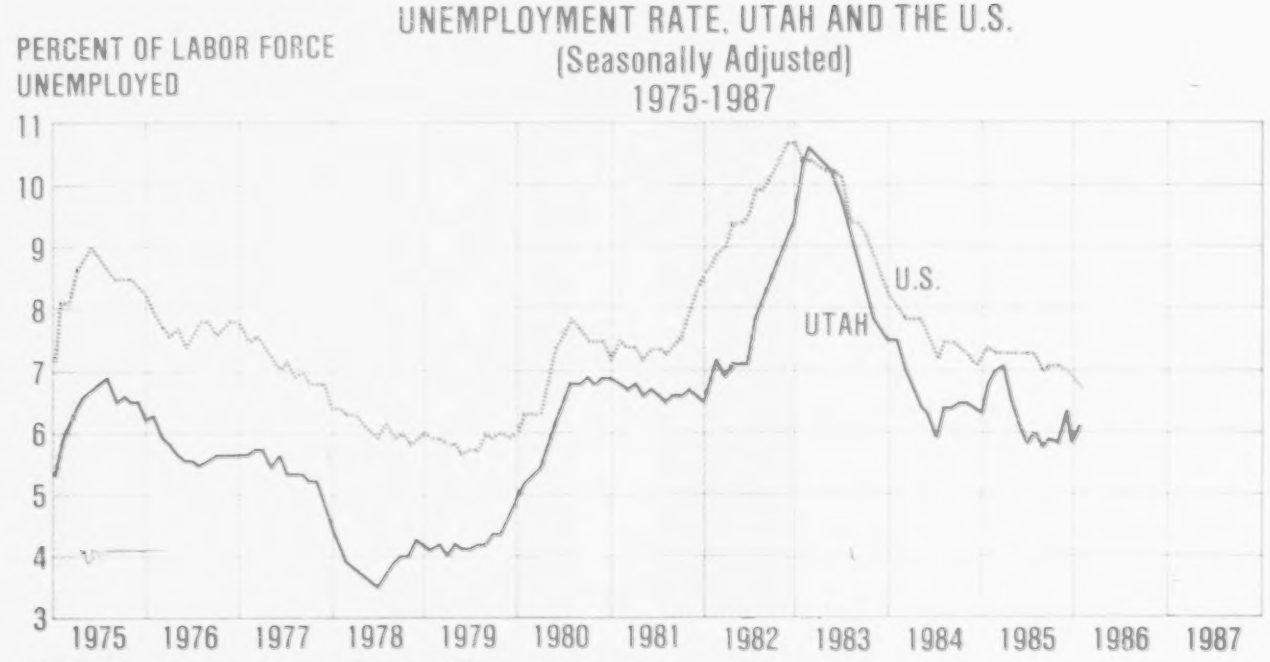
published February 1986

NEW YEAR, OLD PERFORMANCE

January 1986 delivered a new year, a new legislative session, a stock market headed for a new high, a new football championship, and a new national sorrow. But did January 1986 signal a new economic situation for the Beehive State? Well, it must be admitted — not really. The unemployment rate did edge up slightly from December's 5.9 percent to register at 6.1 percent. However, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has been bouncing around six percent for nine months now; and January's slight increase doesn't exactly mark a departure from this particular trend. Although we haven't seen downward motion lately, the current jobless rate does fall seven-tenths of a percent age point below Utah's January 1985 rate; and the State is still running approximately one point below the national average. In other words, Utah remains in relatively good shape.

IN THIS ISSUE:

Feature Articles:
- King's Dream Fulfilled in Utah
- Utah Job Outlook for Occupations
- ACCRA Cost-of-Living Comparisons
- Consumer Price Indexes
- Sources of Payroll Wages, Utah and U.S., see page 7



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

EMPLOYMENT DÉJÀ VU?

Lately, there's been a definite sense of déjà vu with respect to nonfarm job figures. Even though the numbers have changed, the trend seems very familiar. Still, there's a lot to be said for the stable, moderate growth the State is experiencing — even though it doesn't give us too terribly much to write about. January's increase over the same month in the prior year measured just under three percent (2.9 percent to be exact.) Basically, January's performance just continued in the same vein as the last half-year's. In numerical terms, Utah can claim 17,600 more nonfarm jobs this January than last. Mining, with the exclusion of the coal sector, continues to register severe job declines. Primary metals, electric machinery, and chemical/petroleum products manufacturing also remain among the significant employment losers. Big job winners in the nonfarm area include coal mining (jobs up 8.0 percent on a year-over basis), transportation equipment manufacturing (up 8.1 percent), eating and drinking establishments (up 7.1 percent), and the nondefense side of the federal government (up 8.7 percent). Construction employment, which has been showing year-over declines for the past several months, actually edged up in January. Figures from the Bureau of Economic and Business Research indicate the December 1985 valuation of permit authorized construction showed a year-over increase of nearly 80 percent, spurred primarily by a dramatic increase in new nonresidential projects. This gain should provide a shot in the arm for recently declining construction employment.

WORKING NINE TO FIVE

Now those mandatory and customary employment/unemployment figures have been covered, let's take a look at a different type of indicator to determine whether any new movement can be spotted. One signal of future employment expansion/contraction is provided by changes in the average weekly hours of production workers (see Table 8 of this publication for some figures and the bottom of this page for some ponderous definitions.) Logically, employers tend to reduce current employee work hours before initiating layoffs. On the other hand, when increased production is planned, employers generally will expand the hours of current staff before actually hiring new workers. Therefore, rational economists generally expect a rise in an industry's average weekly hours worked to precede growth in employment and the opposite occurrence to be the harbinger of employment contraction.

STILL THE SAME . . .

So, what about recent Utah trends? Basically, on an industry by industry basis, recent year-over job declines are imitated by recent year-over declines in the average weekly hours (or AWH — government-types love acronyms) of production workers. Conversely, industries whose employment has surged ahead, also have shown a swell in the average number of hours worked. For example, coal mining, which is making substantial strides towards regaining some of the employment ground it lost last year, has exhibited substantial growth in AWH. Well, so far, there's not much evidence of any deviations in the current employment trends.

However, a few exceptions exist. Case in point — fabricated metals manufacturing jobs have been falling below prior year levels, while AWH in the industry have been increasing (albeit slightly) for the past few months. However, AWH expansion does not appear large enough to signal any significant change. On the other side of the coin, employment in retail trade has been growing at a much faster rate than average, but AWH have declined. This particular sector relies heavily on part-time workers which may account for the apparent dichotomy. In other words, a large part of the increase in retail trade employment appears to be made up of part-timers.

But what does all this mean? At the present time, trends in average weekly hours do not provide any concrete indications of eminent employment expansions or contractions within the State.

THE LAST WORD

All in all, Utah's economy continued to follow a path of temperate growth during January. Recent "good news" regarding plant openings, reopenings, and expansions remains mitigated by layoffs, foreshadowed closures, and delays in the production of Utah's contribution to the space-shuttle program. And, who knows what the final outcome of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings may be? Federal jobs make up over six percent of Utah's nonfarm employment — not to mention the many private sector jobs sustained by federal contracts. No one is sure where (or how hard) the ax will fall. So many questions (including constitutionality) still remain concerning the eventual resolution of this balanced-budget provision that predicting economic conditions becomes more risky than usual. However, Utah's economic progress still remains bright.

Note: *Production and related workers* include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, trucking, hauling, maintenance, repair, janitorial, auxiliary production for plants own use, record keeping, and other services closely related with the above production operations. *Average weekly hours* include hours for which pay was received.

In order to give a special focus on older workers (age 55-plus) and employers who make an extra effort to hire from this group, the week of March 9-15, 1986 has been designated as "National Employ the Older Worker Week."

KING'S DREAM FULFILLED IN UTAH?

by, Kenneth E. Jensen, Labor Market Economist

Early in the 1960's Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. dreamed of Black and White equity. In the 20-plus ensuing years, has this dream been at least partly realized by Utah's Blacks? Four indicators —Educational Attainment, Median Family Income, Poverty Rates and Unemployment Rates — are used here to measure relative social and economic progress of Blacks and Whites in Utah. The accompanying table presents comparisons of some of these data.

Definite progress for Blacks is indicated by the educational attainment statistics. In both the percentage of high school graduates and the percentage with four or more years of college, Blacks have improved substantially more than Whites. For example, the ratio of Black high school graduates, age 25 and older, grew 52 percent compared to 20 percent for Whites. In other words, the rate of increase in Black high school graduates from 1970-1980 was 2.7 times the White rate. Similarly, the rate of increase for Blacks with 4 or more years of college, 62 percent, was 1.4 times faster than for Whites at 44 percent. Nevertheless, in terms of these two educational attainment indicators, Blacks in 1980 were where Whites were in 1970. It is noteworthy that, for both Blacks and Whites age 25 and over, Utah educational attainment percentages in 1980 are generally much higher than their United States' counterparts.

Median income of Black families, as a percentage of White median family income, increased slightly, from 70.6 percent in 1969 to 74.4 percent in 1979. Another way of noting this meager improvement in Black economic standing is by comparing rates of median family income change over the ten-year period — 128 percent for Blacks, 116 percent for Whites. If this relationship holds, the Black median will catch the White median in roughly 50 years.

The 1979 median income of Utah's Black families is about 20 percent higher than that of the Black families in the entire United States. This phenomenon is directly attributable to family structure differences between the two areas. Families headed by women comprise 21 percent of Utah's Black families compared to 37 percent for the United States' Blacks. (In contrast 9.1 percent of Utah's White families were headed by women in 1980.) Since the median income of female-headed Black families is less than half that of married-couple Black families, the above-mentioned Utah and United States family income difference is understandable. For Black married-couple families, the Utah and United States 1979 median incomes are the same ($17,500).

Poverty indicators also show a lack of relative progress in Black-to-White comparisons. The percentages of families with income less than 125 percent of poverty declined for both Blacks and Whites, but the Black rate decreased only 12 percent while the White rate decreased 18 percent. Thus, the general economic improvement occurring in this ten-year period was much less helpful to Blacks than to Whites. However, for families in more severe economic distress (100 percent of poverty), the Black rate declined more rapidly than that of Whites (29 percent to 20 percent).

Unemployment rates for both Blacks and Whites in Utah remained virtually unchanged from 1960 to 1980. The Black rate continued to be roughly double the White rate. This relationship has also been true for the United States.

From the sketchy information which is available, it appears that Utah's Blacks have made, and continue to make, limited progress toward social and economic equity with Whites, but major differences remain in all measured characteristics.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF BLACK AND WHITE UTAH RESIDENTS 1960, 1970 AND 1980

NUMBER OF PERSONS

	1960	1970	1980
Total	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037
Black	4,172	6,617	9,225
% of Total	0.47	0.62	0.63
White	873,828	1,031,926	1,382,550
% of Total	98.11	97.42	94.63

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED PERSONS AGE 25+ (In Percent)

	1970	1980	Rate of Change
High School Graduates			
Black	45.4%	69.2%	52.4%
White	67.6	80.9	19.7
4 or More Years of College			
Black	8.6%	13.9%	61.6%
White	14.0	20.2	44.3

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

	1969		1979		Rate of Change
	Amount	% of White	Amount	% of White	
Black	$6,604	70.6%	$15,041	74.4%	127.8%
White	9,356	100.0	20,205	100.0	116.0

PERCENT OF FAMILIES BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

	1969	1979	Rate of Change
100% of Poverty			
Black	25.6%	18.1%	—29.3%
White	8.8	7.0	—20.5
125% of Poverty			
Black	30.9%	27.2%	—12.0%
White	12.9	10.6	—17.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES CIVILIANS AGE 16+

	1960	1970	1980
Black	9.4%	9.7%	9.9%
White	4.1	5.1	5.3

Technical Note

Unfortunately, measuring social and economic progress of Utah's racial groups in the past 25 years is hampered by the lack of statistical data. For example, the 1960, 1970 and 1980 decennial censuses are the only sources of social and economic characteristics of Utah residents. However, 1960 census data were primarily tabulated for nonwhites with almost no specific information for Blacks. Thus, 1970 and 1980 are the earliest and latest years, respectively, for which comparative socio-economic characteristics of Utah's Blacks are available.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *General Population Characteristics — 1980; General Social and Economic Characteristics — 1970* and *1980*. Table prepared by Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, January 1986.

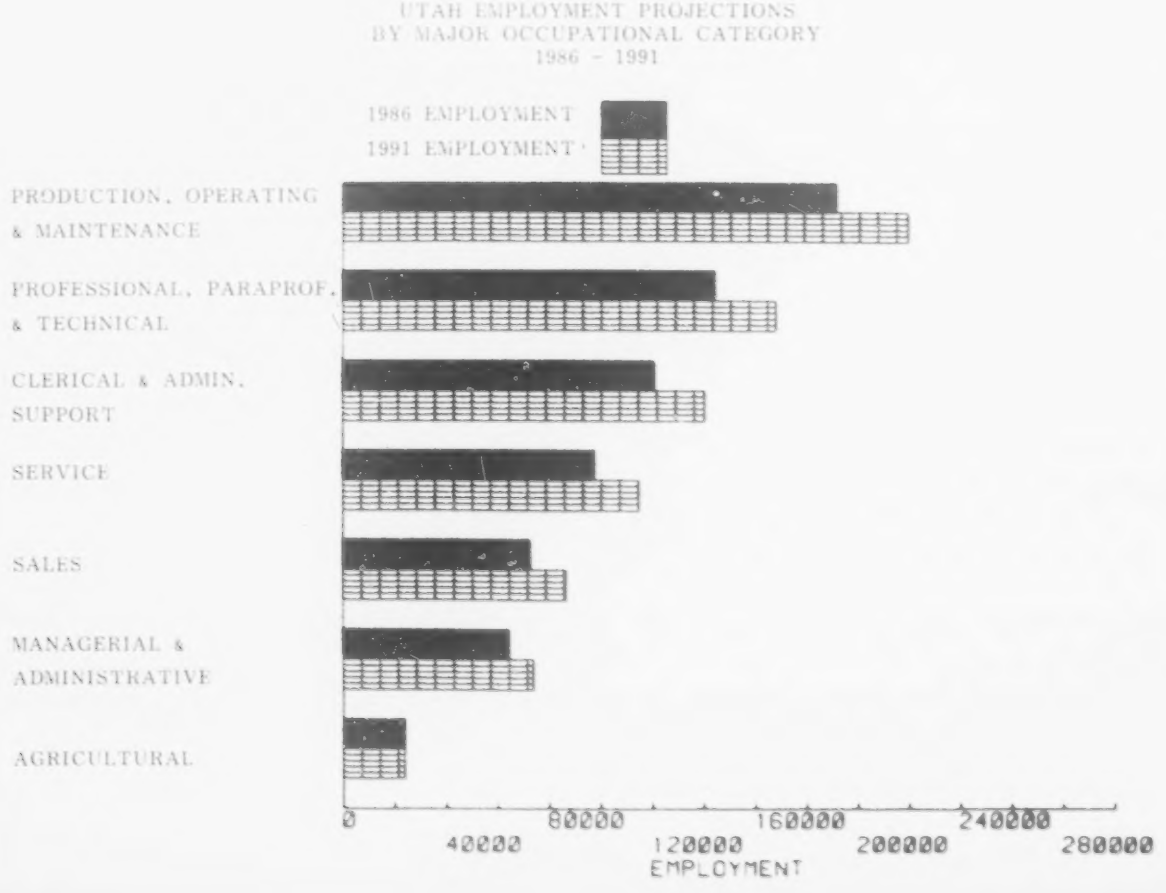
UTAH JOB OUTLOOK FOR OCCUPATIONS

By
John T. Mathews and Paulette Tatar
Labor Market Economists

Overview

The job outlook for Utah looks good for the rest of the 1980's and through 1991. Even in the wake of recent shutdowns and layoffs, the overall Utah economy remains healthy and will continue to grow at a moderate pace for the 1986 to 1991 period. New jobs will average over 22,000 per year over the five year period for a total of 111,400 new jobs by 1991. This is a 15.6 percent increase between the 1986 total job estimate of 712,140 and the 1991 level of 823,550. The 22,000 new jobs per year equate to a 3.1 percent annual average growth rate. Job openings for the period will average 46,700 per year, this includes the 22,300 new job openings due to economic growth and 24,400 job openings that will occur each year to replace workers who leave the labor force or change occupations. A list of the top 50 demand occupations in Utah is also presented in this article.

In analyzing the following chart, it is evident that employment is not evenly distributed across the seven occupational categories. The outlook for each of the seven major categories is discussed in the following paragraphs.



Production, Operating, and Maintenance Occupations

This broad group accounts for 190,840 jobs, over a fourth of the total 712,000 jobs in 1986. Nearly 27,800 new jobs will be created raising the total jobs figure to 218,600 by 1991. Although large in the number of jobs, the growth rate will be 2.9 percent per year which is below the 3.1 average for all occupations. This occupational group will also lose a little of its employment share over the period, that is, in 1991 only 26.5 percent of total jobs will fall in Production, Operating, and Maintenance from the 26.8 figure for 1986. This loss of employment share reflects the slow but gradual shift away from blue collar work toward white collar and service occupations. There will still be many jobs in this category, the growth, however, will not be as fast as in other categories. Annual average job openings for the category will number 11,000 per year over the five year period. Roughly half — 5500 — of the 11,000 annual openings will result from growth (new jobs), another 5,450 openings will be due from the need to replace current workers who leave the labor force or change occupations. Although the Production, Operating, and Maintenance group contains a large number of occupations that are employed in many industry sectors, most are concentrated in Mining, Construction, and Manufacturing. Examples of occupations include: skilled craft workers (plumbers, carpenters, machinists, etc.); production assemblers and packagers; machine operators, equipment and truck drivers; and a large number of maintenance occupations.

Professional, Paraprofessional, and Technical Occupations

The second largest job group in the State is Professional, Paraprofessional, and Technical. As with the Production, Operating, and Maintenance category, this group contains many job titles spread across all industries. One in five jobs in both 1986 and 1991 will fall in this job category. A total of 143,500 positions in this job group will be in place in 1986 and by 1991 nearly 24,000 more will be added for a total of 167,400. The job growth rate of 3.3 percent is slightly higher than the 3.1 percent figure for the average of all occupations. This category should experience about 8,690 job openings per year over the 1986 to 1991 period. Openings due to new demand will number 4,780 per year with another 4,180 job openings resulting from current workers leaving the work force or changing occupations.

Clerical and Administrative Support Occupations

Occupying the third largest job category are the Clerical and Administrative Support occupations. They claim almost 17 percent — 120,200 — of the total 712,000 jobs in 1986. New jobs in this group will increase at a rate of 3.3 percent per year to a total of 139,740 by 1991, thus adding some 19,500 new jobs to the economy. Roughly 8,400 job openings for Clerical workers will occur each year over the 1986 to 1991 period. Over half of these job openings will result from the need to replace Clerical workers who leave the labor force or change their occupation. Thirty-nine hundred of the 8,400 job openings will result from new Clerical positions. Every industry in the job market employs some type of Clerical worker. Typical occupations include secretary, typist, accounting clerk, teller, data entry keyer, and general office clerk.

Service Occupations

Service occupations constitute nearly 97,300 or 13.7 percent of all jobs in 1986 and will grow by an annual 3.5 percent rate to reach a total of 114,400 by 1991, an increase of over 17,000 new jobs. In each year of the five years in the projection period an average of 7,550 job openings will occur, 4,130 of which will be to replace current workers who leave the labor force or change occupations. Another 3,420 job openings will result from brand new positions in Service occupations. This occupational category includes a variety of Service related titles: food service workers (waiters/waitresses, cooks, etc.); security guards; nurse aids and orderlies; janitors, porters, cleaners, and maids; cosmetologists; and child care workers. As the growth in Service and Trade industries accelerates due to a fast growing population, so will the demand for Service workers.

Sales and Related Occupations

Sales occupations claim the title of "fastest growing" occupational category with an annual average growth rate of 3.8 percent. The new job growth rate is the highest of all categories but the volume of current and projected employment ranks fifth among the seven occupational categories. Sales occupations account for 72,350 jobs in 1986 and will grow to 86,100 by 1991, a total of over 13,700 new jobs. Sales and Related occupations enjoy a high growth rate because they are employed in a growth industry, namely Trade which has an industry growth rate of 3.7 percent per year during the 1986 to 1991 period. Examples of sales occupations include: sales agent, insurance; sales agent, financial and business service; sales clerk; and cashier.

Managerial and Administrative Occupations

Over 64,000 jobs will fall in this occupational category in 1986. New jobs totaling 9,430 will raise the total to 73,570 by 1991 for a growth rate of 2.9 percent per year. Each year 4,020 job openings are expected to occur in managerial occupations. Of the 4,020 annual job openings 2,130 will result to replace workers who leave the labor force or change occupations, another 1,890 job openings will be in response to net increased demand for managers. Like Clerical, this is an occupational category that is common to all business activity.

Agricultural Occupations

The smallest job category of the seven is the Agricultural group which totals 23,830 jobs for 1986. Employment in this sector is expected decline following both local and national trends to the 23,760 level by 1991. This is the only category actually showing a net decline in total jobs. The drop in jobs is however very small, roughly 70 over the period. Annual average job openings in agricultural related occupations will number 1,290 each year over the 1986 to 1991 period. These job openings will result only from the need to replace workers who leave the labor force or change occupations.

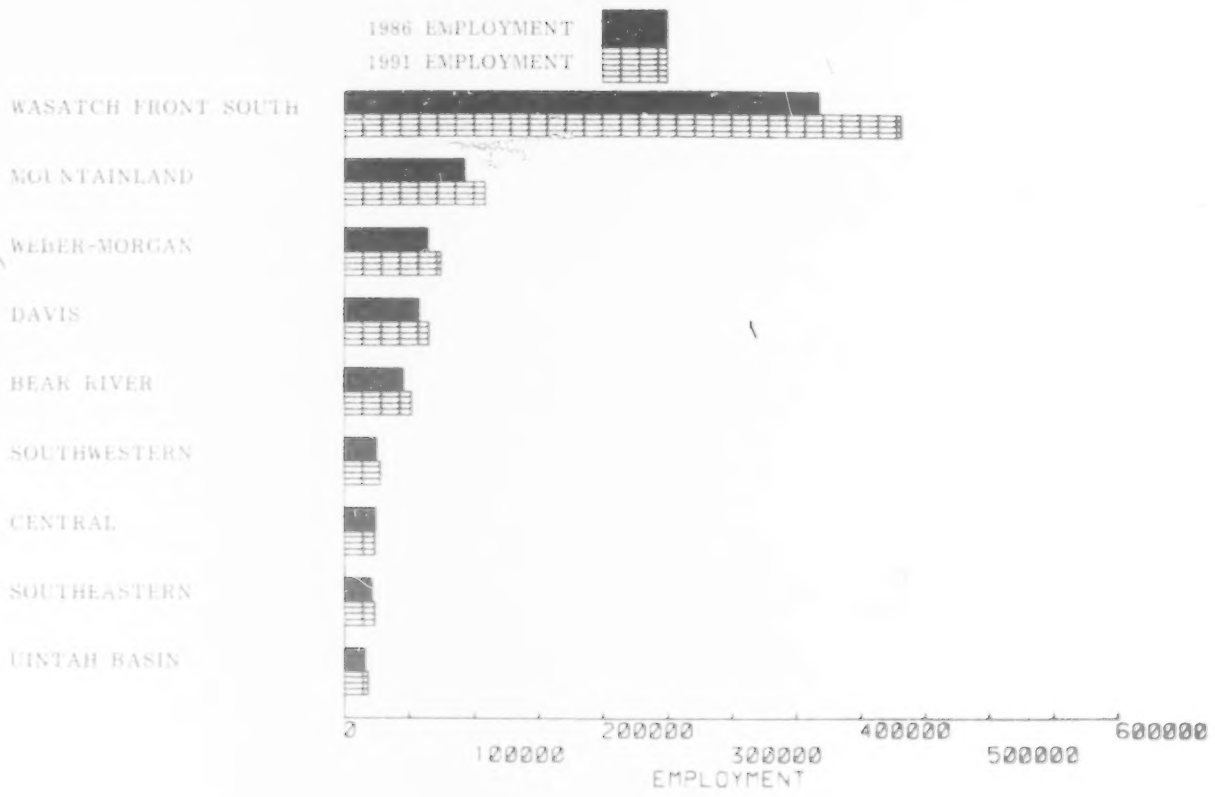
TOP 50 OCCUPATIONS IN UTAH THROUGH 1991

Accountants & Auditors
Accounting & Bookkeeping Clerks
Assemblers & Fabricators
Automobile & Motorcycle Mechanics
Blue-Collar Workers Supervisors
Cabinet Makers & Bench Carpenters
Carpenters
Cashiers
Combined Food Preparation & Service Workers
Computer Operators, Except Peripheral Equipment
Computer Programmers & Aides
Cooks, Fast Food & Short Order
Cooks, Restaurant
Dental Assistants
Designers (Except Interior)
Drafters
Electronic & Electrical Assemblers
Electronic & Electrical Engineers
Electronic & Electrical Technicians
Food Preparation Workers
Food Service & Lodging Managers
General Office Clerks
Guards, Security
Helpers, Construction
Housekeeping Supervisors
Janitors, Porters, Cleaners, & Maids
Licensed Practical Nurses
Loan & Credit Clerks
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility
Mechanical Engineers
Nurses, Registered
Nursing Aides & Orderlies
Order Clerks, Merchandise & Service
Pharmacists
Production Inspectors & Testers
Production Packagers & Fillers
Receptionists & Information Clerks
Sales Clerks
Secretaries
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor
Stock Clerks, Stockroom or Warehouse
Switchboard Operators
Systems Analysts, Data Processing
Teachers, Elementary School
Teachers, Preschool
Teachers, Secondary School
Tellers
Truck Drivers
Typists & Word Processing Equipment Operators
Waiters & Waitresses

Jobs in the Geographic Context

Of Utah's nine Service Delivery Areas (SDA's) the largest source of jobs and job openings will be the *Wasatch Front South SDA* (Salt Lake and Tooele counties). In fact, over half of all jobs and job openings will be concentrated in this SDA (see the following chart). Nearly 368,000 of the State's 712,000 jobs in 1986 will fall in the Wasatch Front South area. By 1991, over 432,000 of the 824,000 total jobs will be claimed by this area. In terms of new jobs, the state is expected to create 111,400, an annual growth rate of 3.1 percent. Over 64,000 of all new jobs will be in the Wasatch Front South for an annual growth rate of 3.5 percent — the highest of any SDA in the State.

UTAH EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
1986 - 1991



The *Mountainland* Service Delivery Area (Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties) hold the number two position in the number of current and projected jobs in the state with 92,700 estimated for 1986 and 108,600 projected for 1991. These job levels account for 13 percent of total Utah jobs both in the base year (1986) and the projected year (1991). During this five year period 15,800 more jobs are projected for the SDA which equates an annual growth rate of 3.4 percent. Mountainland will claim a 14 percent share of all of the new jobs in the State.

Nine percent of Utah jobs fall in the *Weber-Morgan* Service Delivery Area. This nine percent represents over 64,000 jobs in 1986 and 74,100 in 1991 placing the SDA in the third position in the state. The annual growth rate of 3.2 percent for the SDA is slightly higher than the state average of 3.1. New jobs will number 10,100 over the five year period which is nine percent of the total 111,400 anticipated statewide.

The *Davis County* Service Delivery Area claims fourth position in total jobs in the state with 57,200 expected for 1986 and 64,800 projected for 1991. New jobs will number 7,600 over the five year period equating to an annual job growth rate of 2.7 percent — slightly lower than the state average of 3.1. Davis County's share of employment in 1986 in Utah is 8.1 percent but with the less than average employment growth anticipated the County's share of 1991 jobs will drop to 7.9 percent.

These four Service Delivery Areas — Weber-Morgan, Davis County, Wasatch Front South, and Mountainland — **constitute 81 percent of total jobs in Utah now and in 1991. Eighty-eight percent —nearly nine out of every 10 new jobs — will occur in this corridor.**

In fifth position in the employment volume hierarchy is the *Bear River* Service Delivery Area (Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties). Bear River's share in 1986 of total jobs is 6.3 percent or over 45,000 of the 712,000 state figure. Employment growth of nearly 6,400 over the five year period will boost total jobs in the area to the 51,500 level by 1991. This increase results in an annual growth rate of 2.8 percent. Bear River will maintain its share of total jobs in the state throughout the period.

The *Southwestern* Service Delivery Area (Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington counties) will account for nearly 24,700 jobs in 1986, the sixth highest job level in the state. New jobs of 3,240 will raise the total to 27,900 by 1991 for an annual growth rate of 2.6 percent. The SDA will maintain its 3.5 percent share of total jobs during the period.

The *Central* Service Delivery Area consisting of Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties will actually experience a slight decline in total jobs over the 1986 to 1991 period. The "no growth" is a result primarily of the completion of the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) in Millard County. Total jobs across the SDA will decline by about 400 from the 1986 level of 23,770 to the 1991 figure of 23,370. With this net loss of jobs the Central SDA will also decrease its share of total jobs in the state from 3.3 percent to 2.8 percent between the 1986 and 1991. The net loss of jobs may be misleading in the overall picture simply because of the number of construction workers at IPP is very large relative to the stable level of jobs outside the IPP environment. In other words, its not because the other parts of the five-county area are in the declining posture, but because IPP's employment impact is so large that the SDA shows a net decline.

In the *Southeastern* Service Delivery Area the 1986 estimate for total jobs is 20,780. Over 2,400 new growth jobs are projected through 1991 raising the job count to the 23,200 level, an annual average growth rate of 2.3 percent. This SDA, consisting of Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties, accounts for about 2.9 percent of total jobs in the state and will basically maintain its share of employment over the five year period. Overall growth in jobs is expected to be considerably slower than average for the 1986 to 1991 period. Growth in Coal Mining, however, is projected to be strong.

The *Uintah Basin* Service Delivery Area (Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties) is the smallest SDA in terms of jobs in the State. In 1986 nearly 16,000 jobs will be located in the SDA with the 1991 job projection to reach the 17,900 level. Nineteen hundred and sixty new jobs will be created in the SDA over the five year period for an annual employment growth rate of 2.5 percent. The 16,000 job level in the Uintah Basin accounts for 2.2 percent of total state jobs. This proportion will remain the same in 1991.

In summary, eight out of ten jobs in Utah will be in the corridor along the Wasatch Front from the Weber-Morgan SDA to Mountainland SDA. In fact, almost 90 percent of all new jobs between 1986 and 1991 will occur in this same area.

The Utah Job Outlook for Occupations, 1986 to 1991, is available from the Labor Market Information Services Section, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, Utah 84147. To order, call 533-2740.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5

-U = CPI for all urban consumers. -W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.